

REMARKS

The Office examined claims 1-19, 32, 34, 36 and 37 and rejected same. With this paper, claims 1-4, 6-11, 13-19, 32, 34 and 36-37 are amended, none are added and none are canceled. Support for the claim amendment related to changes from "interrupt request" to "change of logical state" can be found in page 10, line 29 to page 11, line 23 of the originally filed specification. No new matters have been added. Entry of the amendment is respectfully requested.

Claim Rejections under 35 USC §103

Claims 1-2, 7-8, 11, 13-17, 19, 32, 34 and 36-37 are rejected under 35 USC §103(a) as being unpatentable over Oh-Yang *et al.* (US Patent 6,351,820, referred to as Oh-Yang hereinafter) in view of Khouli *et al.* (US Patent 6,308,278, referred to as Khouli hereinafter).

Oh-Yang teaches a card 10 that is connectable to a computer interface 80. The card has a normal state and a sleep state. The card comprises a drag and sleep (DnS) control circuit 20 that is able to generate an interrupt signal to switch the card from the normal state to the sleep state and *vice versa*. Oh-Yang shows that the signal for switching the state comes from a connector unit 22/24, which is not a part of the computer interface. When the plug 24 is removed from the connector socket 22, a voltage change in the socket is transmitted to the DnS control circuit. The DnS control circuit generates an interrupt signal to switch the card from the normal state to the sleep state. When the plug 24 is connected to the socket 22, another voltage change in the socket 22 is transmitted to the DnS control circuit. The DnS control circuit generates another interrupt signal to switch the card from the sleep state to the normal state (Fig. 2 of Oh-Yang).

Therefore, in Oh-Yang, the switch of the state of the card is basically controlled by the physical actions of plugging and unplugging the connector. The computer does not provide means for instructing the card to change the state. Thus, Oh-Yang does not teach "a command being transmitted to the card for changing the mode of the card from at least one dormant mode to the normal mode," as in claim 1.

Further, as the Examiner has already acknowledged, Oh-Yang does not teach the card generating an indication related to the change in the mode of the card to be transmitted to the computer, and computer processing the indication.

The second reference, Khouli, teaches that a computer has a normal mode and a power saving mode. Various peripheral devices are connected to the computer and monitored by an I/O device of the computer. The peripheral devices include keyboard, mouse, modem, LAN controller, a monitor or display. When the computer is in the power saving mode, the I/O device detects any activity in the peripheral devices and generates a signal to wake up the computer.

What Khouli does not teach is a peripheral device receiving a command for changing the mode of the peripheral device, the peripheral device transmitting an indication related to the mode change, and the computer processing the indication related to the mode change. In particular, Khouli does not teach a card having a dormant mode and a normal mode being connected to an interface of a terminal (i.e. computer), the change of the mode the card is indicated by changing the logical states of a signal line of the interface, and the indication is transmitted to the computer and processed in the computer.

The amended claim 1 now recites that a command for changing the mode of the card from a dormant mode to a normal mode is transmitted to the card, the card receives the command and indicates the change of the mode by changing logical state of a signal line of the interface, and the change of the logical state of the signal line is transmitted to the terminal and is processed in the terminal. Applicant believes that Oh-Yang and Khouli, either alone or in combination, do not teach all the limitations of the amended claim 1. Therefore, the present invention, as claimed in claim 1, is not obvious over Oh-Yang in view of Khouli. Applicant respectfully requests the rejection of claim 1 under 35 USC 103(a) be reconsidered and withdrawn.

All other independent claims of the application are amended to include the same patentable features as in claim 1. Therefore, these claims are patentable as well. Applicant respectfully requests the rejection of claims 7, 13, 16-17, 19, 32, 34 and 36-37, as well as all dependent claims in the application, be reconsidered and withdrawn.


Conclusion

For all the foregoing reasons, it is believed that all of the claims in the application are allowable, and their passage to issue is earnestly solicited. Applicant's agent urges the Examiner to call to discuss the present response if anything in the present response is unclear or unpersuasive.

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Respectfully submitted,



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